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social and moral world which seldom reach the wool-packed ear of the conventional singer. There is some bathos—or is it pathos?—in the dedication of a majestic sonnet to “One Who Saw Matthew Arnold.”

L. W. M.

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THE NEW HISTORY. By James Harvey Robinson. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912.

This volume contains eight essays, all of which, except the fourth, “Some Reflections on Intellectual History,” have been printed before as addresses or as contributions to periodicals. This fact, however, detracts in no way from the value of the present publication of the collected essays in attractive form, after careful revision and adjustment so as to give coherent character to the collection and to illustrate clearly the modern historical point of view.

Each of the last seven essays illustrates in a particular way the thesis enunciated in the first; namely, that the present should not be a “willing victim of the past”, but that light on great social, political, economic, religious, and educational questions should be gained by “a perfect comprehension of existing conditions, founded on a perfect knowledge of the past” (p. 21).

Through his own contributions, Dr. Robinson has done much to put the study of history upon a more scientific basis, and this volume of his, by its practical character and scholarly appeal, should exert a wide and helpful influence towards the development of the “new history.”

R. GRANVILLE CAMPBELL.

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THE ART AND BUSINESS OF SHORT STORY WRITING. By Walter B. Pitkin. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912.

Combining the French and American ideals of what a short story ought to be, Professor Pitkin reaches the conclusion that it “is therefore a narrative drama with a single effect.” Even though to some students this definition will seem unsatisfactory, the author's courage in attempting an original definition is typical of his method. A thoughtful criticism of any literary subject brings one face to face with problems of human life and